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THREE NEW ANDEAN SPECIES OF LEPANTHES

BY

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WHILE COMPARING some orchids in the Gray Herbarium the authors noticed three specimens which resembled small vines. On careful study they proved to be three new species of *Lepanthes*, although one of them was originally labelled *L. Nummularia* by mistake. The work of comparing the three species with material or descriptions of all previously known species of *Lepanthes* was greatly facilitated by reference to the herbarium of Professor Oakes Ames, to whom the authors are further indebted for the invitation to publish in this series. The three new species may be characterized as follows:

***Lepanthes pseudocaulescens* Smith & Harris,**
sp. nov. Herba minuta. Rhizoma repens, cauliforme. Caules perbreves, monophylli, vaginis infundibuliformibus omnino tecti. Folia suborbicularia, 3.5–5 mm. longa, setoso-ciliata. Pedunculus uni-vel bi-florus. Sepala ovata, acuta; lateralialia circiter per partem tertiam connata. Petala in lobos elongatissime triangulares transverse extensa. Labellum late lunatum, retusum, auriculis lateralibus reflexis.

Plant minute, doubtless epiphytic, its symmetry strongly dorsi-ventral. Rhizome creeping, stem-like, 5–12 cm. long, filiform, simple or sparingly branched, bearing

infundibuliform sheaths with setose-ciliate mouths. Leaf solitary at the summit of the very short stem, suborbicular, entire, 3.5–5 mm. long, abruptly narrowed at base into the short petiole, 3-nerved, setose-ciliate, apparently fleshy in living material. Peduncle shorter than the leaf, solitary, 1- to 2-flowered, almost completely concealed by the vaginiform setose bracts. Flowers small, glabrous, dark red in the dried specimens. Lateral sepals ovate, acute, 3 mm. long, 3-nerved, connate for about one-third their length. Dorsal sepal similar but broader. Petals 0.5 mm. long, 4 mm. wide, transversely extended into two equal narrowly triangular acuminate lobes. Labellum broadly lunate, 3-nerved, retuse, its lateral auricles reflexed. Column slenderly cylindric. Anther terminal.

COLOMBIA, forests of the highlands of Popayan, altitude 1700–1800 m., July 1901, *Lehmann no. B. T. 352*. (TYPE in Gray Herb. DUPLICATE TYPE in Herb. Ames).

ILLUSTRATION: 1, plant drawn natural size. 2, section of rhizome with leaves ($\times 5$). 3, flower ($\times 10$). 4, labellum, as seen from above ($\times 10$). 5, column, as seen from the side ($\times 10$).

Lepanthes polygonoides* Smith & Harris, *sp. nov.
Habitus illum *L. pseudocauliscentis* simulans. Folia elliptica vel ovato-elliptica, 6–11 mm. longa, utrinque glaberrima. Pedunculus uni-vel bi-florus. Sepala elliptica, late acuta; lateralibus circiter per duas tertias connata. Petala minuta, rhomboidea, margine minutissime ciliata. Labellum minutissimum, columna omnino obtectum, late ovatum.

Rhizome creeping, stem-like, 25–40 cm. long, simple or sparingly branched, bearing infundibuliform sheaths with setose-ciliate mouths. Leaf solitary at the summit of the very short stem, elliptic or ovate-elliptic, entire, 6–11 mm. long, 5-nerved with all five nerves starting within the sheath and continuing nearly to the apex, en-

tirely glabrous, apparently somewhat fleshy in living material. Peduncle shorter than the leaf, solitary, 1-to 2-flowered, almost completely concealed by the vaginiform bracts. Flowers small. Lateral sepals elliptic, broadly acute, 1.75 mm. long, 1-nerved, connate for about two-thirds their length. Dorsal sepal similar but broader, 3-nerved. Petals minute, 0.25 mm. long, 0.5 mm. wide, rhombic, minutely ciliate. Labellum very small and completely hidden beneath the column, ovate, 2-nerved, 0.4 mm. long. Column short-cylindric and strongly compressed with two erect wings at the summit. Anther terminal.

ECUADOR, "Andium Quitensium, crescit in sylvis opacis ad arborum truncos, alt. 7000 pedes, Floret. Septembri, Octobri. 21 Januar 1856," *Jameson* 88. (TYPE in Gray Herb.)

ILLUSTRATION: 1, plant drawn natural size. 2, section of rhizome with leaves ($\times 5$). 3, flower ($\times 10$). 4, column and labellum as seen from below ($\times 10$).

***Lepanthes saclosepala* Smith & Harris, sp. nov.**
Habitus illum *L. pseudocaulescentis* simulans. Folia elliptica, 4-11 mm. longa, utrinque dense setosa. Pedunculus uni- vel bi-florus. Sepala lateralialia lanceolata, fere ad apicem connata. Sepalum dorsale orbiculatum, saccatum. Labellum subreniforme, apiculatum.

Rhizome creeping, stem-like, 15-25 cm. long, simple or sparingly branched, bearing infundibuliform sheaths with setose-ciliate mouths. Leaf solitary at the summit of the very short stem, elliptic, entire, 4-11 mm. long, 5-nerved with the outer pair of nerves branching from the inner pair at a point about one-third the distance from the base of the leaf to the apex and rejoining them shortly above the middle, densely setose, apparently somewhat fleshy when fresh. Peduncle much shorter than the leaf, solitary, 1-to 2-flowered. Flowers small, gla-

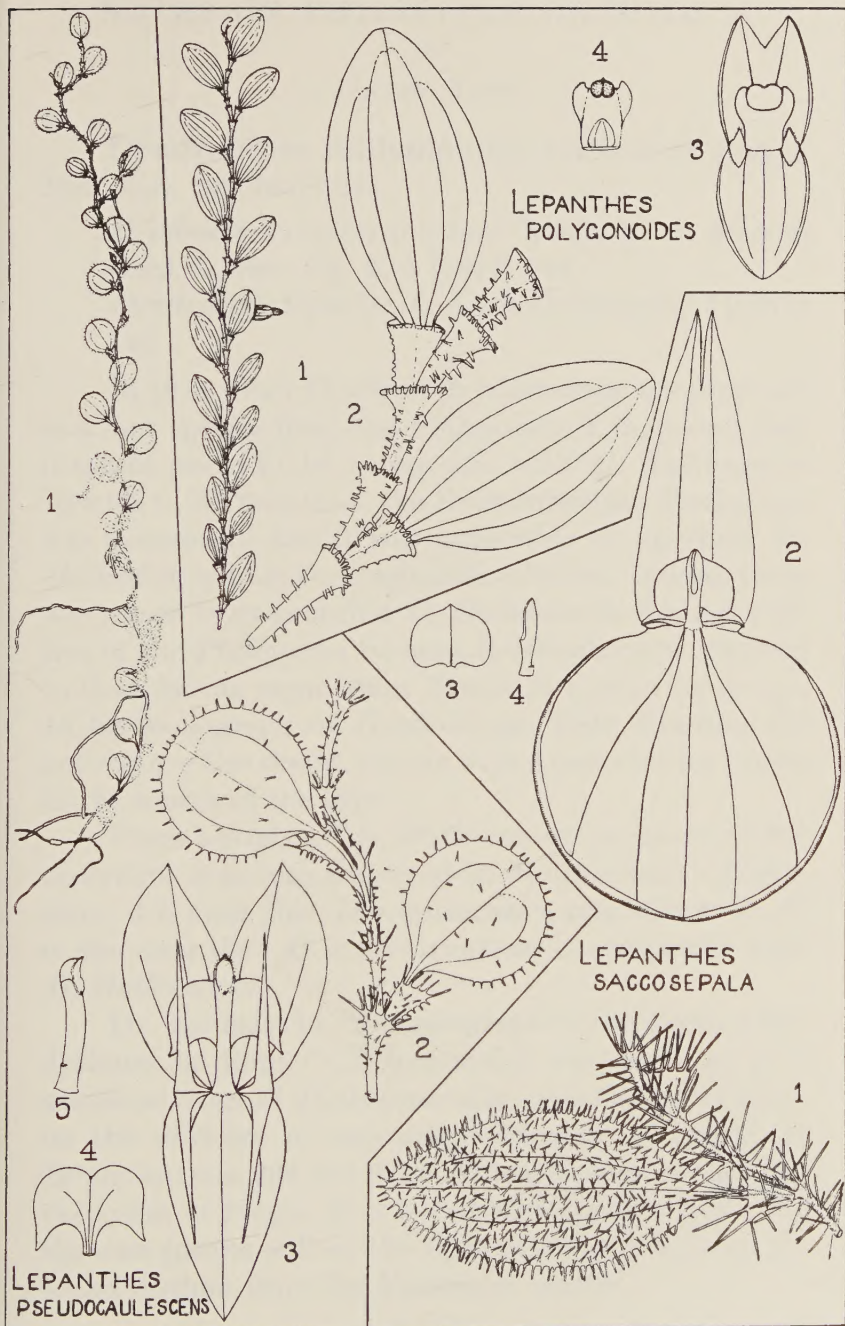
brous, reddish in the dried specimens. Lateral sepals lanceolate, 4 mm. long, 1-nerved, connate almost to apex. Dorsal sepal orbicular with margin inrolled, 4 mm. long, 5-nerved, saccate. Petals ovate-lanceolate, asymmetric, much produced on the side toward the lip, 1-nerved. Labellum subreniform, 1-nerved, apiculate. Column slenderly clavate. Anther terminal.

ECUADOR, in moss, forests on west flank of Pichincha, 7000-8000 ft., *Jameson s.n.* (TYPE in Gray Herb.)

ILLUSTRATION: 1, section of rhizome with leaf ($\times 5$). 2, flower ($\times 10$). 3, labellum, as seen from above ($\times 10$). 4, column, as seen from the side ($\times 10$).

The small number of vine-like species of *Lepanthes* may be keyed as follows:

1. Petals rhombic, broader than long.
 2. Labellum broadly lunate, not hidden by the column.
 1. *L. pseudocaulescens*
 2. Labellum ovate, completely hidden by the column.
 2. *L. polygonoides*
1. Petals not rhombic, longer than broad.
 3. Labellum neither apiculate nor 3-lobed.
 3. *L. pilosella*
 3. Labellum either apiculate or 3-lobed.
 4. Dorsal sepal oblong.
 5. Petals oblong. 4. *L. Nummularia*
 5. Petals triangular. 5. *L. dasyphylla*
 4. Dorsal sepal broadly ovate to suborbicular.
 6. Apex of dorsal sepal abruptly acute.
 6. *L. peperomioides*
 6. Apex of dorsal sepal broadly obtuse.
 7. *L. sacosepala*





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NOTES ON PHILIPPINE ORCHIDS II

BY

OAKES AMES

Dendrobium Bullenianum *Reichenbach filius* in Bot. Zeit. 20 (1862) 214.

Dendrobium erythroxanthum Reichenbach filius in Gard. Chron. ser. 2, 2 (1874) 162.

Dendrobium topaziacum Ames, Orchidaceae 5 (1915) 140.

In 1915 when *Dendrobium topaziacum* was proposed as a new species from the Philippines, I suggested that it might prove to be conspecific with *D. Bullenianum* Reichb.f. At that time, the Reichenbachian Herbarium was inaccessible and it was impossible to interpret *D. Bullenianum* from the original description. Indeed, there was reason to suspect that *D. Bullenianum* was not a native of the Philippines because Reichenbach in referring to it as having come from Manila left room for doubt. In his monograph of *Dendrobium*, Fritz Kränzlin did not remove this doubt, simply with a query citing Luzon as the source of the type.

From a study of *D. Bullenianum* by means of the analytical drawings preserved in Reichenbach's herbarium, it is clear that *D. topaziacum* is referable to it. It is also clear that *D. erythroxanthum* is conspecific with *D. Bullenianum*.

Dr. Kränzlin in his monograph of the genus *Dendrobium* in Engler's *Pflanzenreich* extended the geographical range of *D. Bullenianum* to the Samoan Islands on the evidence of specimens collected on Upolu by Reinecke (nos. 294 and 392). This is a rather remarkable extension of range. It is not at all improbable that the Samoan species will in the light of further research, be found distinct from the Philippine species.

Dendrobium Bullenianum is by no means a common orchid. With the exception of a cultivated specimen, lacking definite data, and the specimens in Reichenbach's herbarium I have only seen the following collections of Philippine origin.

LUZON, Camarines Sur, Kolago River, on tree trunk in forest at 1500 feet altitude. Flowers pinkish yellow. November 11, 1928. G. Edaño Bur. Sci. 75840: Isabela Province, Mount Cresta, in forest stream at low altitude. Flowers yellow. April 3, 1929. M. Ramos Bur. Sci. 77160.

LEYTE, Dagami. Epiphyte at 60 meters altitude. Flowers red and yellow. July 17, 1913. C.A. Wenzel 0202. (Type of *D. lopaziacum* Ames).

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